

Mississippi Glass Co.

Mississippi Wire Glass Co.

New York

Chicago

St. Louis



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OUR Service Department invites your correspondence on all subjects pertaining to glass. Where conditions arise and you are not satisfied with your own opinion, our experience may be of service to you.

We have made careful study of daylight illumination through glass and know which are the best types of glass to use under various conditions.

Some glass office partitions are simply for privacy of conversation or to obstruct vision economically; others are required to also admit the best light possible.

There are certain places where condensation of moisture must be taken care of; other cases where it is desirable to have the least heat possible under skylights. On such subjects as these, our co-operation and services will prove a valuable assistance.

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM



BEFORE you specify any style of wire glass, secure labeled samples, then specify the glass you want by name and thickness.

When you install "Wire Glass" look for the above label and be sure it is the Standard Fire Retardant No. 32. *Homogeneous and solid.*

Quality, strength and efficiency have been so thoroughly demonstrated and established that superiority is universally recognized.

"Wire Glass" set in approved metal frames is the best form of window protection, because of the fact that a window constantly in use must receive proper care and attention, and is easily operated.

"Wire Glass" affords constant and adequate fire protection at the minimum cost for installation and maintenance, and in many cities and even states its use is demanded for certain classes of buildings.

INFORMATION ON GLAZING

GLASS being one of the last materials to go into a building, it is very often the case that plans are not in proper shape for the glass contractor to take off sizes sufficiently in advance to enable him to place his order far enough ahead to give the manufacturers time to cut the glass to sizes and make shipment in time to enclose the building by the date desired. It is therefore advisable to give this point consideration in due time in order to facilitate matters and assure glazing being done on time, as in many cases the delay is not the fault of the glass contractor or the manufacturer, as the tremendous demand for Standard "Wire Glass" and Figured Glass necessitates orders taking their turn as they are received.

Extract from Publication of Rules and Requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, Edition of 1906

3. *Size of Glass* —

a. The unsupported surface of the glass allowed shall be governed by the severity of exposure and be determined in each case by the Underwriters having jurisdiction, but in no case shall it be more than 48 inches in either dimension or exceed 720 square inches.

b. The glass to be of such dimensions, after selvage is removed, that the bearing in the groove or rabbet is not to exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch less than the full depth called for in rules 7 and 8.

c. The glass to be retained by the structural part of the frame or sash independently of the material which may be used for weatherproof purposes. Only non-inflammable material to be used in setting glass in the sash.

In consideration of the above extract, it is well to bear in mind the following sizes when planning window, door or partition openings to be glazed with Standard "Wire Glass," as these are the most advantageous sizes where glass is not to exceed 720 square inches:

15 x 48 18 x 40 20 x 36 24 x 30

The Mississippi Wire Glass Company is the original manufacturer of Solid "Wire Glass," and its product is universally recognized as the Standard "Wire Glass," being the material upon which the Underwriters' Standard was based in 1899.

By our process of manufacture, Standard "Wire Glass" is cast solid, and has an average of less imperfections than any sub-standard product on the market.

The quality of metal and process of manufacturing Standard "Wire Glass" produce the very highest quality with a tensile strength second to none.

THICKNESSES, MAXIMUM SIZES AND APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS OF MISSISSIPPI "WIRE GLASS" AND FIGURED GLASS

"WIRE GLASS"

Style	Thickness Inches	Maximum Width Inches	Maximum Length Inches	Approximate Weight per Sq. Ft., Lbs.
Polished.....	$\frac{5}{16}$	50	130	4
".....	$\frac{5}{8}$	30	72	8
Maze.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	48	130	$3\frac{3}{4}$
".....	$\frac{3}{8}$	48	130	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Romanesque.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	48	130	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Syenite.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	48	130	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Muranese.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	38	110	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Hammered Rough...	$\frac{1}{4}$	48	130	$3\frac{3}{4}$
".....	$\frac{3}{8}$	48	130	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Ribbed.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	48	130	$3\frac{3}{4}$
".....	$\frac{3}{8}$	48	130	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Pentecor.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	48	130	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Factrolite.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	48	130	$3\frac{3}{4}$
".....	$\frac{3}{8}$	48	130	$5\frac{1}{4}$

DECK, VAULT OR FLOOR LIGHTS

Hammered Rough "Wire Glass".....	$\frac{3}{4}$	30	72	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Ribbed "....."	$\frac{3}{4}$	30	72	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Ground "....."	$\frac{3}{4}$	30	72	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Polished "....."	$\frac{3}{4}$	30	72	$9\frac{3}{4}$

POLISHED FIGURED GLASS

Apex.....about	$\frac{1}{4}$	50	100	4
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PLAIN FIGURED GLASS

Aurora.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	48	130	2
".....	$\frac{3}{16}$	60	130	$2\frac{1}{2}$
".....	$\frac{1}{4}$	60	130	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Romanesque.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	48	130	2
".....	$\frac{3}{16}$	60	130	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Maze.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	48	130	2
".....	$\frac{3}{16}$	60	130	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Florentine.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	48	130	2
".....	$\frac{3}{16}$	60	130	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Syenite.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	48	130	2
".....	$\frac{3}{16}$	60	130	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Muranese.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	42	110	2
Ondoyant.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	30	100	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Fig. No. 2.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	42	110	2
".....	$\frac{3}{16}$	42	110	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Hammered Rough...	$\frac{1}{8}$	48	130	2
"....."	$\frac{3}{16}$	48	130	$2\frac{1}{2}$
"....."	$\frac{1}{4}$	48	130	$3\frac{3}{4}$
"....."	$\frac{3}{8}$	48	130	$5\frac{1}{4}$
"....."	$\frac{1}{2}$	48	130	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Ribbed.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	48	130	2
"....."	$\frac{3}{16}$	48	130	$2\frac{1}{2}$
"....."	$\frac{1}{4}$	48	130	$3\frac{3}{4}$
"....."	$\frac{3}{8}$	48	130	$5\frac{1}{4}$
"....."	$\frac{1}{2}$	48	130	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Pentecor.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	48	130	2
"....."	$\frac{3}{16}$	48	130	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Factrolite.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	48	130	2
"....."	$\frac{3}{16}$	48	130	$2\frac{1}{2}$
"....."	$\frac{1}{4}$	48	130	$3\frac{3}{4}$

POLISHED WIRE GLASS PORT LIGHTS

Thicknesses $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ and scant 1".
Diameter circles 6" to 24".

PROPER TERMS FOR SPECIFYING "WIRE GLASS" AND FIGURED GLASS

FROM some specifications it is confusing to the Glass Contractor to understand exactly what type of glass is desired. For example, specifications have been known to call for plain "Wire Glass" with the intention of getting a specific style of "Wire Glass." In one case Polished "Wire Glass" was wanted, but the jobber, thinking Rough "Wire Glass" to be about the plainest and among the least expensive, figured on this style and furnished it, so that due to the improper term used in specification considerable trouble was caused. Therefore, specification writers should bear in mind the following in order to specify correctly so the contractor can make no mistake.

Mistakes are made in specifying Plain "Wire Glass," Plain Polished Plate "Wire Glass," Polished Plate "Wire Glass," Plate "Wire Glass," *meaning Polished "Wire Glass,"* and specifying Florentine or Maze "Wire Glass" as a common term for any figured "Wire Glass," whereas the specification calls for a specific style of figured "Wire Glass." If you will consult the pages of this book you will find cuts of the various types of "Wire Glass" and Plain Figured Glass with their correct names beneath, which should be used to specify the particular style of glass desired for your work. These are the names given the different products by the manufacturer, and all glass contractors are thoroughly familiar with them.

It is also to your advantage to prefix the name *Mississippi*, as you know what Mississippi quality is.

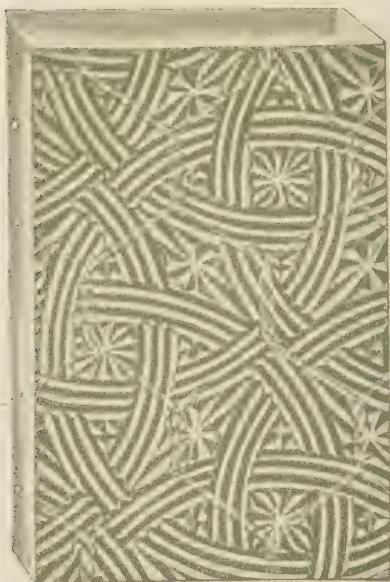


WIDTH

POLISHED "WIRE GLASS"

Sizes up to 50" wide and 130" long, in about $\frac{5}{16}$ " thick. Sizes up to 30" wide and 72" long, in about $\frac{5}{8}$ " thick. The twist of the wire runs with the length of the sheet, and should be set vertically. In ordering always specify width first.

MISSISSIPPI Polished "Wire Glass" has the well earned reputation of being far superior to any other product in quality of metal, brightness of wire and general appearance. On important jobs where architects are particular to secure the best of quality, they specify Mississippi Polished "Wire Glass."



WIDTH

ROMANESQUE "WIRE GLASS"

Sizes up to 48" wide and 130" long. Thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. The twist of the wire runs with the length of the sheet, and should be set vertically. In ordering always specify width first.

THE prime object of figured glass is to produce a pattern with depth and character, so that it will not appear pressed or set, and at the same time it must essentially be prismatic, so as to diffuse and distribute the light.

The above pattern (Romanesque "Wire Glass," actual size) is laid out in the form of a succession of prismatic circles, filled in with smaller prisms, which diffuse the light in all directions.

The brilliancy of this glass is better realized by seeing actual sample in larger size. Same will be sent to you upon request.



WIDTH

SYENITE "WIRE GLASS"

Sizes up to 48" wide and 130" long.
 Thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. The twist
 of the wire runs with the length of
 the sheet, and should be set vertically.
 In ordering always specify width first.

THE purpose of the above pattern is to produce equal distribution of soft and pleasing light effects.

The surface can hardly be called a pattern, due to the irregularity of same. This style of glass runs absolutely uniform and is suitable for use in buildings of any type of architecture.



WIDTH

MAZE "WIRE GLASS"

Sizes up to 48" wide and 130" long.
Thicknesses $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch.
The twist of the wire runs with the length of the sheet, and should be set vertically. In ordering always specify width first.

IT was the above style of glass which was tested by Prof. Norton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the supervision of the late Edward Atkinson, in his tests on diffusion of light. These tests resulted in his finding that, by the use of certain figured glass patterns in the upper sash of a window instead of ordinary window glass, the light in a room 30 feet or more deep can be increased from 3 to 15 times its present effect.



WIDTH

MURANESE "WIRE GLASS"

Sizes up to 38" wide and 110" long.
 Thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. The twist
 of the wire runs with the length of
 the sheet, and should be set vertically.
 In ordering always specify width first.

LIKE our other figured patterns this glass is also prismatic and affords excellent distribution of light.

All ornamental patterns are deep and clean cut to afford the maximum of efficiency, as you will see from the actual samples which we will gladly forward at any time upon request.



WIDTH

PENTECOR "WIRE GLASS"

Sizes up to 48" wide and 130" long. Thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. The twist of the wire runs with the length of the sheet. In ordering always specify width first.

PENTECOR "Wire Glass" is a combination of ribbed and prism, making it a most brilliant pattern with remarkable prismatic qualities, at the same time offering a less expensive type of glass and a pattern which is very easily cleaned.

Used in Skylights to conduct condensation.



WIDTH

RIBBED "WIRE GLASS"

Sizes up to 48" wide and 130" long.
Thicknesses $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch.
The twist of the wire runs with the
length of the sheet. In ordering al-
ways specify width first.

THE Standard Ribbed "Wire Glass" for use in factories, mills and in fact all types of industrial buildings.

This glass is sometimes used in office and loft buildings, and even structures of a more artistic nature, but is hardly suitable for many of them on account of its strictly commercial design, which, though simple, affords excellent light diffusion.



WIDTH

HAMMERED
ROUGH "WIRE GLASS"

Sizes up to 48" wide and 130" long.
Thicknesses $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch.
The twist of the wire runs with the
length of the sheet, and should be
set vertically. In ordering always
specify width first.

HAMMERED Rough "Wire Glass" diffuses the light to a very small extent and is therefore used largely in buildings where light is not an important factor; but where fire protection is required, this glass is most efficient, and for factories where windows receive little or no attention it is most extensively used.



WIDTH

FACTROLITE WIRE GLASS

Sizes up to 48" wide and 130" long.
 Thicknesses $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch.
 The twist of the wire runs with the
 length of the sheet. In ordering al-
 ways specify width first.

SCIENTIFICALLY designed to produce maximum diffusion and uniform distribution of light for use in industrial or other buildings where daylight illumination is a factor.

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Sheet Glass Windo

Order N

Object

To determine the effect of various types of figured sheet glass in windows upon the lighting of a room.

Test Room

Model, representing a room 50x100x14 feet. Scale, 1 ft. = 25 ft. (24x48x7 inches).

Windows—Continuous on one side of room, 3 feet high; sill 4 feet from floor.

Ceiling and walls—White gloss finish (commercial factory paint).

Floor—Brown linoleum (having reflection factor of average factory floor).

Source of Light

Concentrated filament incandescent lamp, representing the sun at 30 degrees from horizon. The intensity of the sun was approximately proportioned to the size of the room.

Sky uniformly bright within ($\pm$) 20 per cent.

Light within the room—direct sunlight, 80 per cent; skylights, 20 per cent.

Distance from window in feet.....

Clear Glass.....

$\frac{1}{8}$ Hammered Rough Glass (Page 32).....

$\frac{3}{16}$ Syenite Glass (Page 22).....

$\frac{1}{4}$ Maze Wire Glass (Page 12).....

$\frac{1}{4}$ Factrolite Wire Glass (Page 17).....

$\frac{1}{4}$ Pentecor Wire Glass, Glazed Horizontally (Page 14).....

$\frac{1}{4}$ Pentecor Wire Glass, Glazed Vertically (Page 14).....

$\frac{1}{4}$ Ribbed Glass, Glazed Vertically (Page 31).....

$\frac{1}{4}$ Ribbed Glass, Glazed Horizontally (Page 31).....

PORT NO. 28482

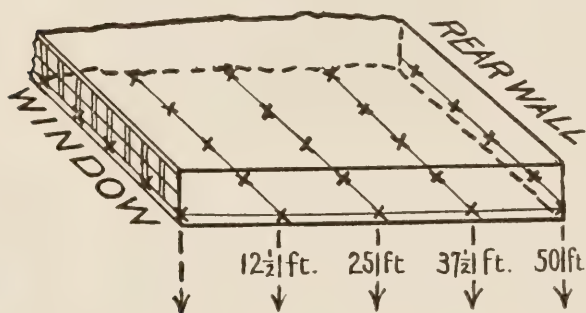
MISSISSIPPI GLASS COMPANY

mination Through Figured
ws in a Model Room

o. 16649-S

Tests

- (1) Horizontal illumination on working plane—
equivalent to 40 inches above floor.
Test Stations in five lines as shown.
- (2) Transmission of light through glass samples.



Transmission,
Per Cent.
of Clear

Average Horizontal
Illumination of Lines
of Test Stations

	0	12½	25	37½	50
100	28	16.8	1.4	0.80	0.85

Values in Per Cent. of Clear

104	107	107	107	99	106
87	100	62	143	149	136
82	90	65	158	127	145
88	89	75	172	138	157
90	100	52	204	193	230
94	96	92	123	104	106
96	100	96	124	101	103
99	118	52	183	191	215



APEX GLASS

A Polished Plate Prismatic Figured Glass about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick. Made in sizes up to 50" wide and 100" long.

APEX glass is without exception of the highest quality possible; the design is simple yet most effective. It is a rolled sheet glass with figure on the upper or fire side, and the back or table side, being highly polished, produces a most brilliant pattern.

This glass is specified for use in partitions, doors, transoms, etc., of the very highest class of buildings where particular attention is given to quality.



"AURORA"

Sizes up to 48" wide and 130" long for $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick and 60" wide and 130" long for $\frac{3}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick.

THE pattern is scientifically cut at an angle which gives the highest transmission of light and at the same time deflects it to where it is wanted. The light source is daylight, supplied through outside windows. This must be picked up by the glass and deflected to the ceiling and working plane. The highest reflecting surface of a room is the ceiling, located in a position to deflect light downward so that it is desirable to throw as much light to the ceiling as possible. Therefore, "Aurora" is designed to throw one-half of the light passing through it to the ceiling and the other half to the working plane. Side deflection which creates shadows is reduced to a minimum. "Aurora" utilizes to advantage all the light which reaches it.



SYENITE GLASS

Sizes up to 48" wide and 130" long.
 Thickness $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. Sizes up to
 60" wide and 130" long. Thickness
 $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch.

ORIGINALLY designed for deck lights in passenger coaches, and is generally favored for small lights, also particularly attractive in leaded work.

Its design is unique and irregular, uniform yet not set, and obstructs view, but provides ample diffusion of light.

Suitable for many styles of architecture.



MAZE GLASS

Sizes up to 48" wide and 130" long.
Thickness $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. Sizes up to
60" wide and 130" long. Thickness $\frac{3}{16}$
of an inch.

THE "Maze" pattern stands pre-eminent for interior use in all bank and office buildings and in fact any mercantile building which is to be divided into numerous offices or departments by glass partitions.

The late Edward Atkinson, in supervising tests conducted by Prof. Norton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, highly recommended this glass in his specifications for diffusion of light.



WIDTH

FLORENTINE GLASS

Sizes up to 48" wide and 130" long.
Thickness $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. Sizes up to
60" wide and 130" long. Thickness $\frac{3}{16}$
of an inch.

ONE of the earliest productions in figured glass, but still used in large quantities for doors, transoms and all styles of partitions to admit and diffuse light, yet obstruct the vision.

It is adaptable to all styles of architecture and very effective.



WIDTH

MURANESE GLASS

Sizes up to 42" wide and 110" long.
Thickness $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch.

NOT unlike the well known pattern "Florentine" in design, yet sufficiently different to enable one to use it in doors, transoms, partitions, etc., to make a slight variance in appearance. This glass is very brilliant and attractive and its diffusive powers rank high.

It is suitable for many styles of architecture.

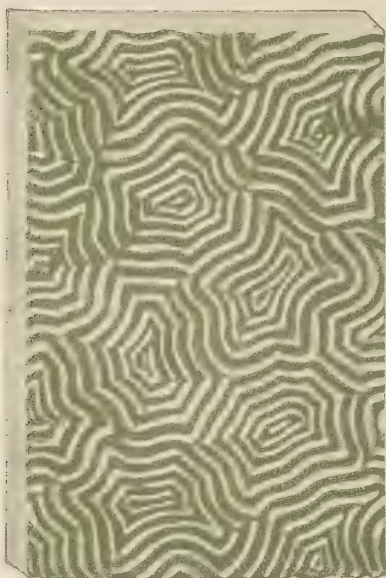


FIGURE NO. 2 GLASS

Sizes up to 42" wide and 110" long.
Thicknesses $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch.

A CONVENTIONAL design but well considered, obscuring the vision, yet brilliant in surface and insuring liberal diffusion of light. It is artistic enough to give character to almost any style of architecture though most appropriate where Colonial effects are an important consideration.



WIDTH

ONDOYANT GLASS

Sizes up to 30" wide and 100" long.
Thickness $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch.

OUR oldest pattern and popular since its introduction. Harmonizes with nearly all decorations and affords liberal distribution of light while it obscures vision.

Much used in transoms and ceiling lights. Predominant in leaded work because of its light-retaining rippled surface corrugations which produce such pleasing light effects.



ROMANESQUE GLASS

Sizes up to 48" wide and 130" long
for $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick and 60" wide
and 130" long for $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch thick.

THIS pattern, which is also made in
"Wire Glass," we call special attention to.

The pattern cannot be thoroughly appreciated unless seen in a large sample where the circle is not so apparent. It has been pronounced by experts as a most effective and pleasing design of figured rolled glass.

Brilliancy and uniform cutting and setting qualities are fully as marked as in the heretofore unequalled "Maze," and the glass harmonizes with any style of architecture.



FACTROLITE GLASS

Sizes up to 48" wide and 130" long.
Thicknesses $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.

SCIENTIFICALLY designed to produce maximum diffusion and uniform distribution of light for use in industrial or other buildings where daylight illumination is a factor.



WIDTH

PENTECOR GLASS

Sizes up to 48" wide and 130" long.
Thicknesses $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch.

PENTECOR Glass is a pleasing combination of Ribbed and Prism, making it a most brilliant pattern with remarkable prismatic qualities, at the same time offering a less expensive type of glass and a pattern which is very easily cleaned.

This glass has been most successfully used in factories and is considered quite equal to prism glass for this style of building. Its being so easily cleaned makes it a most desirable pattern.

Used in skylights to conduct condensation.



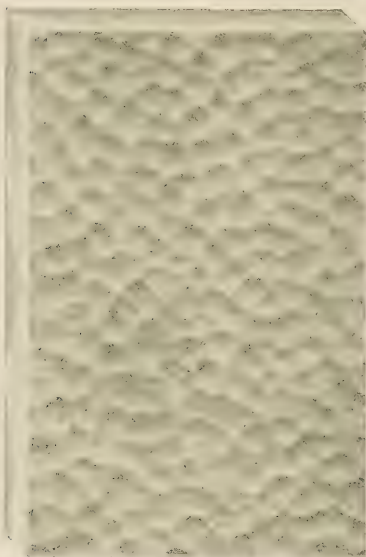
WIDTH

RIBBED GLASS

Sizes up to 48" wide and 130" long.
Thicknesses $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of
an inch. The rib runs with the length
of the sheet.

THE best plain Ribbed Glass produced.
The quality of material and cutting
surface is supreme.

Used for skylights and windows in all
styles of factory buildings, power plants,
warehouses, etc.



HAMMERED ROUGH GLASS

Sizes up to 48" wide and 130" long.
Thicknesses $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch.

THE best plain Hammered Rough Rolled Glass produced. It contains the usual superior Mississippi qualities, and for factory use is most appropriate, yet its fine qualities make it very popular for certain styles of architecture.

Used in skylights and windows in all kinds of industrial buildings.

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